

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 19

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. Close at 10 P. M. Dan Street.

NIRLO'S.
Broadway.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, at 8 P. M. Close at 10 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Washington street.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, at 8 P. M. Mr. W. J. Florence.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Third and Fourth streets.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. Close at 10 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street.—NEGRO DULL CARE, at 8 P. M. Close at 10 P. M. Mr. Macaboe.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Close at 10 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.
Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.—FANCION, at 8 P. M. Close at 10 P. M. Miss Maggie Mitchell.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
Fourth street, near Broadway.—TWIST AXE AND CROWS, at 8 P. M. Close at 10 P. M. Mrs. Housley.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway.—THE SHAUGHRAUN, at 8 P. M. Close at 10 P. M. Mr. Boucicault.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Third and Fourth streets.—EDMUND KEAN, at 8 P. M. and at 10 P. M. Close at 10 P. M. Ciprico.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 55 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Close at 10 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.—OPERA COMIQUE—LE VOYAGE EN CHINE, at 8 P. M. Close at 10 P. M. Mlle. Kinsky, M. de Quercy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
corner Fifth, Sixth and Seventh streets.—TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT RECEPTION, at 7:45 P. M. Close at 11 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Close at 10 P. M.

NEW YORK STADIUM THEATRE.
Bowery.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOI, at 8 P. M. Miss Lina May.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 621 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Close at 10 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—LITTLE ENZO, at 8 P. M. Close at 10 P. M. Mr. Rowe.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 314 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Close at 10 P. M.

ROMAN HIPPODROME.
Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue.—Afternoon and evening, at 2 and 8.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-sixth street and Broadway.—MERCHANT OF VENICE, at 8 P. M. Close at 10 P. M. Miss Charlotte Lecerio, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 10, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be very cold and clear.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was dull and prices were generally without material change. Money on call was abundant and easy. Bonds were firm and foreign exchange steady.

THE MEETING TO-MORROW night will be addressed by able speakers, who are unlikely to forget the dignity of the occasion. Let the people remember it as well.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the death of Napoleon III. was yesterday appropriately commemorated at Chiswick.

SECRETARY ROBERTSON is "a law-abiding citizen." Like the observations of that other distinguished sailor, Jack Bunsby, the bearing of this remark is in the application of it.

THE ALBANY LEGISLATURE, instead of spending the whole week caucusing and lobbying over the committees of the Assembly, would have better deserved the approval of the people if it had said something in disapproval of the military usurpations over the Legislature of a sister State.

RESOLUTIONS concerning the Louisiana outrages amount to nothing, for Congress cannot receive them. But a memorial of the people of New York, addressed to Congress, must be considered and acted upon. This fact the great meeting on Monday night should remember.

THE YOUNG KING of Spain has arrived at Barcelona, and his enthusiastic reception by the civic authorities is described in our cable despatches. By what port he will leave the country no one can predict; but the factions which would not endure the mild rule of Amadeus are unlikely to permanently obey the inexperienced Alfonso.

THE PACIFIC MAIL inquiry was continued yesterday, and Mr. Albert was allowed to postpone until Monday an explanation of the disbursement of the one hundred thousand dollars he controlled. The proceedings elsewhere published show that light is gradually dawning upon the mysteries of the company. Mr. Irwin beholds the dawn through the barred windows of the District Jail.

MR. BECKER'S TRIAL.—The opinion seems to prevail that notwithstanding all the difficulties attendant on the selection the jury in the Beecher case is competent to try it fairly. We give to-day a full description of the jury-men and of the preparations for the opening of the trial, which will practically begin to-morrow.

EDWARD S. STORIES, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree for killing James Fisk, Jr., having failed to secure a pardon from Governor Dix, now appeals to Governor Tilden. The merits of his case have been sufficiently discussed, and the refusal to pardon him met with general approbation. Governor Tilden is not likely to reverse the judgment of his predecessor, especially as that judgment was a sound and just one.

The Meeting To-Morrow—New York to Congress and the President.

The meeting called for to-morrow to protest against the action of the administration in Louisiana becomes more and more important as an expression of the public opinion of New York. There has been no question upon which there has been such a unanimity of opinion since the fall of Fort Sumter. Citizens who have taken no part in politics, representatives of vast business interests who have no concern but for the stability of the country, republicans like Mr. Bryant and Mr. Everts, who have served the party through good and bad, all combine to record their expression of anger and grief at the acts of military commanders in Louisiana. We turn to Washington and we see signs of halting and doubt in the Cabinet and Congress. Mr. Fish says he is "impatient" to read the official statement of the military reasons for invading the Legislature. We can well understand the impatience of a famous and honored statesman, famous and honored long before the controlling elements of this administration had emerged from obscurity, not to connect his name with a causeless violation of the independence of a sovereign State. Mr. Jewell is too keen a politician not to see that these armed troops not merely dissolved the Louisiana Legislature, but the republican party, unless in some way the party can repudiate the deed. Other republicans, eminent, trusty, loyal to the organization, protest in earnest but as yet whispered phrases against this first attempt of the President to carry out the policy of Caesarism. The feeling rises higher and higher, and if the meeting to-morrow is wisely handled we may soon have a dissolution of the Cabinet, a split of the republican party in Congress like the Anti-Lecompton split in the democratic party, and such an uprisal of the people that military irresponsibility and Caesarism will be swept away.

For this is a question upon which we feel deeply. We are, after all, of Saxon blood, and proud of our Saxon memories. We have never yet tamely submitted to a government of the sword, and we do not propose to begin to do so in America. Much as we honor the gallant generals who commanded our armies we do not mean to accept them as our masters. If this were an isolated instance it might be bad enough. It might be pardoned to over zeal or ignorance or the alacrity of heedless subordinates. But it cannot be so considered. Sheridan's errand to New Orleans is the fulfillment of a policy which began with this administration—that of personal government. It was no afterthought that sent him to Louisiana as commander of the army and navy—no sudden emotion for the "suffering negroes" and the "persecuted loyalists." It was the fruition of the Presidential purposes, which began by regarding the Executive office as a personal prerogative, the patronage as his individual property and the Cabinet as a group of staff officers. Taken inherently as a constitutional act there is no more impropriety in the military interference in New Orleans than there was in the first selection of the Cabinet, than in fifty other things the President has done since he came into power. It happens in this case that the wrong has been rudely done. The pride and patriotism of the country have been shocked by the appearance of booted troopers in a legislative hall. Those who saw Caesarism as a summer fancy or a political expedient and who ridiculed the discussion as a travesty, now see how real and true and sincere was that argument. They ask, if such things can be done in New Orleans, why not, also, in New York?

The trouble with the President is that, being a soldier, he always hears the drums. To him law is force, and obedience the first duty of the citizen. We do not doubt his sincerity in dealing with New Orleans. He means to do what he has done, to keep order and suppress disturbances and have perfect peace. So did Cromwell and the Bonapartes. So do all men of this stamp, who are models of kindness and respect for "law," so long as they have their own way. But this is not freedom—and hence our protest. We accuse the President of having proved false to republican forms of government, of having transcended his duties as the Executive, of having used the army and navy in a time of peace to do acts of usurpation and war. We protest against this and mean that it shall go no further, that we have had enough of these insidious advances upon the constitution and the liberties of the people, and that it must now end. We have told the President with all the emphasis of the recent elections that he has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. We now tell him that he shall not reverse that verdict by any assumption or manifestation of military force under the pretext of appealing to our sympathies for the suffering South. For it can never be held by any law of morals that one wrong will justify or condone another wrong. It is no answer to our complaints of military usurpation that murder has been done. We can punish murder according to law, just as we trust we can punish usurpation according to law. Of the two crimes the usurpation is the greater. It is a crime against the life of the Republic—an act of treason to the sovereignty of the people.

In this spirit the meeting should approach the President. The truths we here present cannot be too plainly told. We can speak as firmly to General Grant as the barons did to King John. The country will expect this from a meeting of citizens in New York. Then we must consider Louisiana and the remedy for the troubles that distract that State. This should be embodied in a memorial to Congress—a memorial which the meeting will gravely consider and adopt, and which should be signed by the citizens. We must warn Congress of the danger of looking with indifference upon these acts of usurpation by an Executive. We should show that since the war there has been really no government in Louisiana; that according to Mr. Dibble, whose letter we printed yesterday, the government lacks all the essentials of republicanism. For this frank and manly confession Mr. Dibble has been removed from his office as Assistant Attorney General by Governor Kellogg, thus showing that the men who rule Louisiana by the will of the sword dread nothing so much as light and truth. Congress must respect the views of men as independent and well informed as Mr. Dibble,

and deal with Louisiana de novo. Let a bill be passed enabling the people to express their opinions in an honest suffrage. Let it be a bill in no way depending upon the President for execution. The country has no confidence that he will act with wisdom and impartiality in a case where he has on all occasions shown the utmost feeling and obstinacy. Congress should be entreated to pass an act that will not only secure a free election, but one that will satisfy the honest sense of the country, no matter which party is triumphant.

A meeting expressing these views of remonstrance and counsel will have good results. To that end it must not become, as we advised yesterday, an adjourned meeting of the Manhattan Club. Nor must it be made the opportunity for tumultuous and unreasoning rhetoric. We do not want any denunciations of Sheridan as "a ruffian," as we see in the Senate, for that will rudely offend the nation's sentiment of fair play, which regards Sheridan, in the words of Sherman, as "a kind-hearted, noble-minded man," and a soldier of illustrious and enduring fame. Nor do we wish this to be made an occasion for the resurrection of the blatherskites and political hacks who swarm around every movement like vultures in the rear of an army. These men, who have neither popular respect nor esteem, must be kept from the front. Let them stand in the crowd and scream if it will serve them, but not on the platform. Nor must our democratic friends fancy that the main purport of the meeting is to advance the interests of their party for the Presidency. We are now on higher and more patriotic ground. We aim to rebuke a grave usurpation and to redress a great wrong. We seek to condemn an act of gross violation of law, and at the same time to lift bleeding, prostrate Louisiana from the dust, that she may be with us once again in her proud and sheltered sovereignty. We hope to admonish the President that the time for war measures is at an end, and that we do not hold our liberty at the mercy of the sword. We mean to speak to him as firmly as the barons spoke to King John, and to speak in tones that will be obeyed even by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and the chief officer-holder in an army of a hundred thousand.

Voices of the Pulpits.

The Baptist pulpit is ably represented to-day in its ministers, and they utter no uncertain sound. Dr. Armitage will present "The Saviour" to his Sabbath school children and will hold him up before young women also as the great friend of woman. Dr. Miller will strike a note of the "New Song," and will caution his people against turning to the right hand or to the left from following after truth and after God. Dr. Fulton will merge the parson in the patriot and will show the nation how she may emerge from the peril that seems to threaten her. But he will do more than this. He will follow Lazarus and the rich man into the unknown lands and draw lessons from both for the benefit of his audience. Mr. Kennard will place before his hearers "Repentance or Remorse," and ask them to make choice. If they refuse the one they must take the other. Mr. Davies will put the power of Christ over against the weakness of the Church, and will show how the need of the latter can be abundantly supplied, while Mr. Hawthorne will set forth Christ as the door through which his congregation may enter into communion and rest. The importance of the widow's mite to the Lord's treasury will also be made apparent by Mr. Davies. Dr. Samson will show the folly of doing evil that good may come.

The Methodist pulpit will be represented by Mr. Terry, who will begin a series of sermons on the Apocalypse by a review of John's first vision in Patmos; Mr. Boole will set forth the higher Christian life, that his people may know what it is and strive to attain unto it, and Mr. Harris will discuss the doctrine of recognition of friends in heaven. Dr. Porteous, not a Methodist, will also inquire into certain theories concerning the future state as the Church now holds them. Mr. Egbert, an Episcopalian, will contrast the ancient and modern wise men, paying homage to the infant Saviour, and Dr. Harwood, of the same Church, will open a course of sermons on Christianity and social morals, taking up the relation of education to Christianity. Mr. Hepworth will repeat Paul's challenge and discuss the difference between religious moods and religious principles, between which we should suppose there was a wide gulf. Mr. Pullman will set forth the danger of neglecting the higher ministries of life, and will explain when, where and how the divine judgments are executed upon men; and Mr. Alger will indicate how a choice should be made where two ways present themselves before us. Here are doctrinal, practical and speculative topics to be discussed by city pastors to-day in their pulpits, and our readers will have little or no difficulty in satisfying themselves therefrom.

A Severe Cold Spell Approaching.

The weather reports yesterday premonished us of another of those much to be dreaded cold spells which tell so fatally upon the public comfort and health. Rising and very high barometer from the Northwest and upper lakes, and the terrific temperatures, ranging from zero to thirty-one degrees below zero, were reported from Arkansas, Kentucky and Ohio, with an advance of these Polar conditions eastward. The coming week must, therefore, witness intense cold, which may be expected immediately, and the utmost precautionary measures are needed to guard against it, especially among the poor. The effect of cold upon the delicate and diseased human system is just now a matter of considerable scientific discussion. But science is unnecessary to convince us that in boreal weather economy of heat in the body is as sound philosophy as the husbanding of money in financial straits.

The amount of heat necessary for health can be maintained during exposure to intense cold only by oily or fatty food and nutritious diet. The heat-producing power of such diet should be carefully sought and stored in the system for expenditure when needed in such weather as we expect. When people die of starvation, as it has been well said, they die really of cold, the fire having burned out for lack of replenishing. This fact shows the necessity now for liberality in supplying the poor with fuel, which is food in another form, and food oftentimes more satisfactory than their coarse and indigestible fare.

The Wholesome Effect of Public Opinion.

It is "regretted" by some of the most prominent republican leaders in Congress that any discussion of the Louisiana matter has taken place in advance of the publication of all the facts bearing thereon. When Senator Thurman introduced the resolution that led to the Senatorial debate there was an evident desire on the part of Senator Conkling and some of his republican associates to kill it at once. The amendment insisted on by Mr. Conkling was too trivial, considering the grave importance of the subject, to warrant any other construction of its intent. At the same time we regret that Mr. Thurman did not promptly accept it, and thus blunt the force of Mr. Conkling's efforts for delay. Up to that time no sign of opposition to the acts of the President and the military had been made on the part of any prominent republican at Washington. Secretary Belknap's proclamation that the President and the whole Cabinet sustained all that had been done in New Orleans remained uncontradicted. Since the debate in the Senate a change has come over the scene, and it is evident that a sense of the grave responsibility they incur is stealing over the heretofore silent Cabinet and Congress. We find the resolution of Mr. Thurman adopted, amid the apologies of some of the most devoted of the President's adherents in the Senate. The fiery Conkling pleads that Sheridan was not in command when the Louisiana Legislature organized, and that the President had no knowledge of the transactions except such as every one else had, by the published telegrams. Sherman "appealed to Senators" not to make an arraignment of the President and Sheridan "until they had all the facts." Sargent adroitly argued that the first call on the military to preserve order came from the democrats in the Louisiana Legislature. In private conversation the utterances of Senators and Representatives were yet more significant. Carpenter is represented as saying, "the case as made up in the press despatches, he thought, was by no means defensible; but it might turn out that those statements were incorrect as to the essential points in the case." Edmunds thought that "if the members who were turned out of the legislative hall were lawfully entitled to seats in the Legislature of course their removal could not be justified." Boutwell "did not know whether there had been any violation of the law or the constitution, because he did not yet know what were the facts." Vice President Wilson is outspoken in condemnation of the military acts in New Orleans. Congressman Dawes was "unable to justify the action of troops in New Orleans in ejecting from the State House persons claiming to be members of the House," and would have regarded it as better that the democrats should have had the House, whether right or wrong, than that such a military interference should have occurred.

In like manner some of the members of the Cabinet have spoken cautiously but in partial repudiation of the despatch of Secretary Belknap. Secretary Fish denies that he was consulted or that he saw Secretary Belknap's singular despatches before they were published in the newspapers. "As regards the breaking up of the Legislature by General de Trobriand," he says, "we have not an official account of the transaction, and the newspaper reports are silent in regard to one important point—who ordered De Trobriand to do what he did." Another significant hint that a vicarious sacrifice may be needed! Secretary Bristow denies any knowledge of the Belknap plural despatch until he saw it in the newspapers, and he also "awaits information" before discussing General de Trobriand's Cromwellian course. The Postmaster General repudiates the association of his name, by implication, with the Belknap despatch, and says:—"I view with apprehension any armed interference by the Executive, even of a State, to disperse a legislative body if it has not, by violence toward other citizens, become a mob." Attorney General Williams pleads for time. All these utterances tend to show that discussion and public meetings have at least reached the consciences—perhaps the fears—of the republican leaders, and their plaintive pleas, temporizing as they are, give good hope that popular opinion has already induced them to appreciate the danger of the ground on which they tread.

NOR ONE!—There is not a republican Senator or Representative in Congress who has yet had the courage and the honesty to say just what he means about the overthrow of republican government in Louisiana, the invasion of the State Assembly by armed federal troops, the election of members and of the Speaker by the soldiers, and the intemperate endorsements of Secretary Belknap. There have been hesitating utterances, qualified protests, faint justifications, "ifs" and "buts" in plenty, but not one vigorous pronouncement either in support of federal usurpation or in the cause of republican government. We ought probably to make a single exception in favor of Congressman White, of Alabama, who wanted to introduce a resolution approving all the acts of the President and the military in New Orleans; but the terrible scare his boldness created only serves to bring out in strong relief the timidity of the party. There is yet an opportunity for a prominent republican Senator or Representative, by a vigorous, earnest denunciation of federal usurpation, to place himself at the head of his party and to pass all his competitors in the Presidential race.

If SECRETARY BELKNAP had been as reticent in speaking for his colleagues as he was taciturn afterward he would have saved himself the mortification of his present position before the country.

FANEUIL HALL is just the place for a meeting in defence of republican government and the liberty of the people of a sovereign State. The denunciation of military usurpation would come appropriately from a city that cast the first bold defiance in the teeth of the home government more than one hundred years ago. The old Huguenot, whose portrait graces the hall he bestowed on the people, would look down benignly on such a gathering, and Washington, so well represented by Stuart's genius, might almost be expected to nod his head in approval of its objects. We are glad the people of Boston will speak within the walls of their famous hall.

The People vs. Mr. Green.

If the question were left to the citizens of New York, Mr. Green—notwithstanding the fact that he is a democrat and that this is a democratic city—would soon be removed from the Comptrollership. His administration of that important office has certainly not been satisfactory to the public, and the peculiar theory of economy on which he has acted has not justified his expensive litigation and his numerous errors. Next to Mr. Treed, we are disposed to think Mr. Green has been the most unpopular officer of the municipal government during the last ten years, and, though the offences of the two men have been widely different, they are almost equally odious. There is on one side the public and on the other the Pharisee. The phylactery of Mr. Green has been broadly paraded, but upon it is written narrowness, ineffective reform, prejudice, general incompetency and failure. The people do not believe in his administration, they are discontented with the future his retention in office presents, and they are anxious for a change.

The continuance of Mr. Green in the office of the Comptroller has but one meaning, and that is obstruction to progress and reform. The new government, of which he is not an original element, but which inherits him as a political incubus, cannot be free to determine its own destiny so long as his record overweighs its action. The tremendous political revolution which happened last year in New York State entitles, and, indeed, requires, the city of New York to begin anew in the work of municipal reform. The democracy now controls the Commonwealth, and should not be called upon to carry Mr. Green's unpopularity. His proper course would be to relieve his party and satisfy the public by resigning; but this simple solution of the difficulty he is evidently unwilling to adopt. The responsibility rests with Mr. Wickham, and it is only fair to our new Mayor to leave the case with him, after a presentation of these facts. Mr. Wickham can have no other motive than to make a successful administration of metropolitan interests, and we are sure that he is competent to judge this question upon its merits alone. The case against Mr. Green has been fairly and fully explained, and stands now as a direct arraignment which demands an equally direct reply. We are content that Mr. Wickham shall decide the case in his own good time and according to the evidence. New York has a new government, and it should be one which is both popular and strong.

Echoes of the Religious Press.

The Hebrew Leader, which constantly aims to combine the aesthetic with the religious, endeavors this week to encourage its male readers to be both manly and benevolent and its lady readers to seek for bodily grace as well as mental culture. Manliness and benevolence, it intimates, must be acquired by home influence and education, but bodily grace must be imparted by the dancing master. The Jewish Messenger, which is usually both practical and pious, calls up Ezra and Nehemiah as model preachers of the olden time, who "expounded the law unto the people so that they understood it" and carefully ignored the latest sensation. The preachers of the present day, Jewish and Christian, might very profitably imitate them.

The very pious editor of the Freeman's Journal gives his ball-making and ball-giving readers an explanation, which he thinks is due to them, why he cannot and does not advertise these entertainments, though their objects be the worthiest in the world. The chief objection he has to them is that round dances are sneaked into them; and, besides, many of the bishops of the Church have condemned balls, and the Plenary Council in Baltimore condemned the round dance as vicious and demoralizing. The Boston Pilot exults over Spain's latest choice of a ruler, and says his preliminary steps—asking the Papal blessing and proclaiming pardon to the Carlists and declaring his desire for the pacification of Spain—show wisdom and promise well for an era of peace. The Pilot thinks that nothing but a long war can now displace him from the throne, and such a war between two Catholic claimants—Don Carlos and himself—is a thing to be deplored. The Baltimore Mirror, on the same theme, looks upon this new move on the Spanish chessboard as an acknowledgment that the government could not carry on the war against Don Carlos. And he will view the new regime as the same old foe under another name, and his followers will become bolder even than they have been. The Mirror, therefore, sees every prospect of a prolonged war in Spain, and if it goes on that unhappy country will be fearfully punished for the sins and mistakes of her monarchs.

The Northwestern Christian Advocate lays the editorial lash on the backs of those who indulge in what it calls "strassism in the pulpit"—that is, so idealizing and spiritualizing ordinary facts in the lives of patriarchs, prophets and apostles, and building some new or peculiar doctrines thereon as completely to cover up the fact itself. It thinks a much better method is to be more literal, and to pay some small respect to the actual statements and the real forms of Scriptural teaching. The New York Methodist, referring to Alfonso's accession to the throne of Spain, remarks that "in vain do the Latin nations make repeated efforts to reach the plane of well-ordered liberty which the Teutonic races have gained. They rise only to fall again. The courage, the gallantry of their leaders are beyond all praise; but despite their courage and gallantry the yoke which they throw off comes down with the certainty of fate on their necks again." That yoke, it adds, is the Church, and it is on the common people and on the leaders alike, and until this yoke is thrown off the Methodist sees no hope for the elevation or amelioration of the Latin races. The Christian Advocate answers some inquiries in regard to the disposition of the missionary moneys of the Church, and shows that the disbursement of seven hundred thousand dollars last year cost only three and a half per cent. The collection of this sum cost nothing. And no other society in the land, probably, does this kind of work so cheaply and so well.

The Christian Union celebrates its fifth birthday under its present management, utters a sublime eulogy on the late Gerrit Smith and discusses the bases of Christian union among churches and individuals. The union in which it professes to believe is that of all men in a brotherhood of mutual service and

as children of one Heavenly Father. The Christian Intelligence thinks the peoples of Asia were never so ripe and ready for the Gospel as they are to-day; and never before would a cessation or relinquishment of missionary effort be so marked an act of treasonable desertion of the cause of Christ; and the moral is that Christian nations should bestir themselves to redoubled efforts for the evangelization of the heathen.

"All of Us."

The remarkable character of General Sheridan's despatches were singularly supplemented by the words in which the Secretary of War conveyed his own or the President's approval. General Belknap spoke not for himself alone but for the whole Cabinet. It now turns out that he spoke too soon and said too much. Secretary Fish knew nothing of Secretary Belknap's despatch till he saw it in the newspapers. Secretary Bristow says the same thing, significantly adding, "I had not been called on, therefore, to approve or to disapprove of it." Even the Attorney General is reticent upon the point whether he was one of "all of us." Strange to say, the most outspoken member of the Cabinet, and the one whose views will most commend themselves to the people, was the Postmaster General. There was something exceedingly frank and patriotic in his words:—"I do not doubt the legal right of the President to send troops into any State; but I view with apprehension any armed interference by the Executive, even of a State, to disperse a legislative body if it has not, by violence toward other citizens, become a mob. I am no lawyer; but I had supposed that a Legislature is the sole judge of the rights and qualifications of its members as members, and that redress for its action must be sought through the judicial rather than from the executive department of the government." And so it seems that "all of us" includes only the Secretary of War. No other member of the Cabinet will say that he approved of Sheridan's action, and most of them repudiate Secretary Belknap's despatch. This is a singular spectacle to be presented by an American administration, the Secretary of War speaking for his colleagues in a grave matter of state only to have his words thrown back upon him as unauthorized and unwarranted. After this when General Belknap speaks for "all of us" it is to be presumed he will not be in such a hurry.

New York should not in the meeting of her citizens so much denounce what has been wrongly done as demand what rightly remains to do. A memorial to Congress is worth a score of resolutions.

THE LOUISIANA REPORT.—The report of the sub-committee of Congress on Louisiana affairs is looked for with the greatest interest by the public, which has the right to expect from it a full and unprejudiced statement of facts. The abstract of the points of the report which we print to-day, therefore, will be found extremely interesting, especially when it is compared with General Sheridan's explanation of the situation—both in his report to the Secretary of War and his statement which he makes in the Herald to-day. The report is expected to deny that the democrats intimidated negro voters, but to assert that the republicans did intimidate white voters; it will say that Speaker Wiltz did not ask General de Trobriand to interfere with the Legislature, but merely requested him to preserve the peace outside of the hall; it will exonerate the White League from the principal charges against it, and will say that, instead of disturbing it, it has maintained the order of New Orleans. The general committee cannot too soon present to Congress and the people their report of its agents, who have personally investigated the condition of Louisiana, and with it should be simultaneously given the Message of the President. Let both statements be placed together before the country.

"NO PARTISANSHIP!" should be the watchword to-morrow night. It is not the democracy, but the people of all parties who meet to deliberate, and if they are wronged they should memorialize Congress for redress.

YESTERDAY THOMAS HAYES was convicted in this city of murder in the second degree, and will be sentenced on Tuesday next to imprisonment for life. The law makes this penalty unavoidable. Another sad consequence of crime will be the execution of Jarvis and Jackson, next Friday, for the murder of Samuel J. Jones at South Oyster Bay.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Congressman Lyman Tremain, of Albany, is sojourning at the Glissey House.

Dr. A. F. Magruder, United States Navy, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Governor John F. Hoffman arrived from Albany yesterday at the Clarendon Hotel.

Congressman Thomas C. Platt, of Oswego, N. Y., is residing temporarily at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Ogden Hoffman, of the United States District Court for California, has apartments at the Windsor Hotel.

Vice President Henry Wilson arrived in this city yesterday morning from Washington, and left last evening for Philadelphia.

Captain C. S. Forbes, of the British Navy, arrived from Europe in the steamship Algeria yesterday and is at the Brevoort House.

Congressman Robert S. Hale, of New York, and E. D. Standford, of Kentucky, have taken up their residence at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. Charles Foster and Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, of the Louisiana investigating committee, left the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, yesterday for Washington.

Mr. Stephen Preston, Minister from Hayti, and lady, have left this city for Washington, to be present at a dinner to be given by Secretary Fish to-morrow evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvert and George Rygnold sailed from England yesterday for New York in the steamer Oceanic, to fulfil engagements to play "Henry V." at Booth's Theatre.

Among the passengers for the steamer for Key West yesterday was the Rev. Father La Roque, accompanied by two sisters of the Order of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary, with the Mother General of that Order, who visits the convent there upon her triennial examination. Father La Roque is just returned from a convalescent visit north, imposed upon him by an attack of yellow fever contracted while attending the garrison at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas.

Among the passengers who left this city yesterday on the English mail steamer Andes, for Port-au-Prince, Hayti, was Mr. E. D. Bassett, the United States Minister to Hayti. He has been absent from his Legation for about three months for the sake of his health, which has been much impaired by the climate of Hayti. Previous to his departure he dined on family with Mr. Stephen Preston, Haytian Minister to this country. Mr. Bassett passed the greater part of the time of his sojourn in this country among his friends at New Haven, Conn.